REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,269.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Hebbah, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 30	Leave Tuticorin	June 1872. 7
,, Ratnagherry	,, 31	,, Colombo	,, 8
,, Vingorla*	,, 31	,, Galle	,, 9
,, Carwar	June 1	,, Negapatam	,, 12
,, Mangalore*	,, 2	,, Madras	,, 14
,, Cannanore*	,, 3	,, Cocanada	,, 16
,, Tellicherry*	,, 3	,, Vizagapatam	,, 17
,, Calicut*	,, 4	,, Bimlipatam	,, 18
,, Beypore*	,, 4	,, Gopalpore	,, 18
,, Narrakal	,, 5	,, False Point	,, 19
,, Cochin*	,, 5	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 21
,, Alleppey*	,, 6		

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication will be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports when weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1872. 5	Leave BUSSORAH	June 1872. 24
Arrive Kurrachee	,, 8	Arrive Fao	,, 28
,, Guadur	,, 10	,, Bushire	,, 29
,, Muscat	,, 12	,, Baharine	,, 26
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 14	,, Linga	,, 30
,, Linga	,, 16	,, Bunder Abbas	July 2
,, Bushire	,, 18	,, Muscat	,, 4
,, Fao	,, 20	,, Guadur	,, 6
,, BUSSORAH	,, 21	,, Kurrachee	,, 8
		,, BOMBAY	,, 12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cornish, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class Rs. 300	Exclusive of Wines.	
Do. do.	2nd ,, ,, 250		
To Suez	1st ,, ,, 350		
Do. do.	2nd ,, ,, 225		
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st ,, ,, 505		
Do. do. do.	2nd ,, ,, 355		
To Paris	1st ,, ,, 551		
Do. do.	2nd ,, ,, 360		

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	38	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	26	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (without shipment at Messina)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children above 3 and under 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	1 8	0 12	0 8	0 4
Second Class	0 12	1 1	0 8	0 5	0 2
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 3	0 2

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY of TANJORE, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship TEVIOTDALE, Captain, Sails, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately. Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any delay or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's side.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BOEUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons, and 60 H.P.) Captain A. Farline, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Towler, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's S.S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, on account of the first purchaser Suliaman Latiff :—

About 220 superior first class teak squares, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Frere Bunder, about 250 superior first class Moulmein Teak Squares in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English built light Open Carriage, a powerful Grey Australian Horse, height 14-3, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of E. W. Kelly, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD COPPER, MASTS, YARDS, IRON, &c., at the Depot of Vicgas Patent Slip Co., Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of the Consul-General of Turkey, the following articles belonging to the Turkish man-of-war "Prousa," viz.—

A large quantity of Old Copper, Masts, Yards, Iron, Sail, Rope, Canvas, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of neat and valuable Household Furniture, Best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Clock, Pictures, Argand Lamps, Carriages, Horse, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May 1872, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the property of C. A. Stuart, Esq., Post-Master, Bombay, proceeding to Europe, comprising drawing, dining, bed, bath and dispense room furniture, consisting of sofas, easy and arm chairs, couch, loo, side, dinner and dressing tables, sideboard, wardrobe, chest of drawers, chiffonier, bookstand, screen, carpet, clock, picture, hanging argand and table lamps, table ornaments and glasses, one rosewood cottage piano by Charles Cadby, piano stool, teapoys, Bengal cots with mattress, best plated rich glass and excellent porcelainware, china mat ing and miscellaneous articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English Brougham by W. Biddlecombe, 1 English Light Buggy, by Lewis of Salisbury, and one grey horse.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

7 do. Grey Shirtings, 7-8 lbs.
3 do. Grey T. Cloth.
9 Cases Coloured Sarees.
5 do. Coloured Prints.
2 Cases Saffrons.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the consignee,

1,284 bundles 50 tons, H. and M. best Hoop Iron ex S. S. Paracuse.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned Landed Property on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ayeshabebee, widow of Abdoor Raheeman Kurjaker, and her sons Saik Mahamood Meya and Ahmed Meya bin Abdoor Raheeman Kurjaker, by order of Bhanaleo Pudmsee Daisur, the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a two-storied house standing thereon, situate at New Town, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting on the west side of Goolam Mohoedin Foobedar Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,483 and 1,484, and assessed under No. 26, containing by admeasurement about 180 square yards, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Goolam Mohoedin Fubedar Street, on the north by the house of Sha Vundravun Virujlal, and on the south by the house of Bhow Meya Kurjerkur.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate material and workmanship,
In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

	From		From
BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Glasses, doz.	9-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	ICE Pails fitted in plate, ,,	7-8
CELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cup Jugs, ,,	6-4	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
CUSPARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	16-8	TANKARD Jugs ,,	4-8
FRUIT Stands, ,,	1-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
GOBLETS, doz.	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
		WINE Coolers, dozen	12-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Rank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medlow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENCY PAY OFFICE will be CLOSED for PAYMENTS on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, owing to the REMOVAL from the TOWN BARRACKS to "HODGE'S RAVELIN," Esplanade.

CHARLES DENTON,
In charge Presidency Pay Office.

Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, 25th May 1872.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. CHINA,
A very superior Stock of
MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

Cigars No. 1, per 1,000		Rs. 90
Do. No. 2	,,	50
Cheroots, Cavite	,,	55

LANDED PER S.S. HIMALAYA, BURMAH, GENERAL HAVELOCK,
A Fresh Stock of the undermentioned
CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

Dindigul No. I	per 1,000	Rs. 75
Do. do.	in boxes of 100	3
Do. No. II	per 1,000	20
Do. Manilla Shape	per 1,000	18
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100	2

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Thompson's No. I	per 1,000	Rs. 15
Do. Prime	,,	18
Dawson's do.	,,	18
Madura, No. I	,,	24
Bilcher's, No. I	,,	16
Do. No. II	,,	12
Breakfast	,,	12

PONDICHERRYS.

"Indiana" Cigars	in boxes of 250	Rs. 6
Do. do.	per 1,000	24
"Long Commons" Cheroots	in boxes of 250	5
Do. do.	per 1,000	20

COCONADAS,

Babingtons	per 1,000	Rs. 16
Burmahs	,,	14

In Boxes of 100 and 250.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PER VARIOUS CANAL STEAMERS.

TOBACCO.
Finest American Tobacco, by direct importation.

Sponge Cake, Natural Leaf	per lb.	Rs. 3
Gold Leaf Honey Dew	,,	2
Do. Aromatic Fibre	,,	2
Cavendish	,,	1
Honey Dew	,,	1

THOMAS BEAR'S

Smoking Mixture in 1 lb. Tins, per Tin		As. 12
Imperial	,, ,,	12
Bird's Eye	,, ,,	12
Latakia	,, ,,	12

A considerable discount allowed to the Trade and Purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

AIR CUSHIONS
AND
AIR PILLOWS.

Circular, Oblong, Square, of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES,
In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

Burgundies.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
RED and WHITE	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0

Champagnes :

GIESLER'S "For India"	Qts., per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET'S "Pale Extra			
Dry Creaming"	Qts., ,,	38 0	42 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry"	Qts., ,,	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	20 0	22 0

Hocks :

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0
EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate*)	Qts., ,,	38 0	42 0
Do. Do.	Pts., ,,	21 0	23 0

Moselles :

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	18 0	20 0
"NONPAREIL" (finest)	Qts., ,,	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts., ,,	20 0	22 0

Charge for examination and re-package, Rs. 2 per case.

CHOICE LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED AT
The Original Turkey Mill,
(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6) by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5) by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Fa. 10 and 14 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toa t Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China with coloured band and line.

Cash, Rs. 35; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines
Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHLORALUM,
Powder and Liquid,
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. BENNEE AND MISS FANNY RAYNOR.
A GREAT TREAT!
A GREAT TREAT!
SENSATION!
SENSATION!

Production of the great Sensation Drama, by Tom Taylor, and acted at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over 500 consecutive nights, to crowded and delighted audiences.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.
Box Plan at Soundy & Co.'s.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

2nd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate on fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

TO
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

FOR SALE,

A BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING, WRINGING, MANGLING MACHINE, fitted to be driven either by Steam or Hand. This Machine will wash, wring, and mangle 50 pieces of Linen in 20 minutes without any wear or tear whatsoever.

Apply at THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, where one of the Machines may be seen working daily.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

EX MIRZAPORE.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CUT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

INFANT NURTURE.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have been urged to publish the following portions of letters regarding

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.

They believe that medical opinion is undivided as to the excellence of the preparation. No cooking is required, the extract being simply added to the warm milk, in which it dissolves.

Extract from the letter of an Officer at Deesa.

"The Liebig's Milk has proved wonderfully efficacious, and "I fancy has had a good deal to do with saving a baby that "the Doctors could do nothing with. * * * * * Recommend anybody who has a baby prematurely weaned and "that can keep nothing on its stomach, everything returning "undigested, to try Liebig's Milk and enemas of strong broth, "certain remedy."

From the letter of a Surgeon at Oodeypore.

"The bottle I received from you lately has, a ter four days' "trial, caused a wonderful improvement in my child."

From the same, two months later.

"I take this opportunity of telling you that the Extract has "been of the greatest service to my child. She was fed on cows "and goats' milk with a little Corn Flour for six months, and "though she grew pretty well for three months, she then began "to have frequent and violent derangements of the stomach and "bowels, which entirely arrested her growth. Two months ago "I began to give her Liebig's Extract. The first dose of it "produced a complete revolution in her digestive system, and "she has continued to grow at the rate of ½ lb. per ten days ever "since, without the slightest symptom of Dyspepsia or Diarrhœa.

From the same, six months later.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated; I am certain that "it has saved my child's life. Last month, when we had none "for about three weeks, my child fell into the same Dyspeptic "condition as before she got the food at all, and within two days "after she got it, she was as well as ever. I am giving it at present to a patient aged 56, who was extremely ill, and had not "retained any food for fifteen days before I was called upon to "treat him. He has had no Dyspeptic symptoms since I began "to give him this food, and I rely on it chiefly for a cure. He "is a Jain, and cannot eat food with animal soups, so this seems "to be a most valuable adjunct to my armoury in such cases. "You can make any use you like of my remarks, which I have "written in the belief that this wonderful food is not sufficiently "known in India.

Signed.....M.D., Surgeon."

ASK FOR
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.
Bottles Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 each.

D. S. KEMP and CO.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last divi-dend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,560
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
40,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
$7,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-¾	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	48-10-2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£12½	12-6-1	do.	Do. New Shares

134			
226			
124			
1,125			
225			

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
150	2,000	3 p.a.		Mazagon Land Co
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

1,595			
125			
240			
405			

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,0 0
250	3,000	3,000	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	375
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
250	200	500	all	Do New	550
250	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,075
100	1,500	...	...	Carvar Company	1,100
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 a	East India Press Co	3,100
150	3,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	2,400
300	3,000	1,200	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
200	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,150
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	1,119
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co	635
180	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2 525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	855
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
750	2,000	all	200 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200 p.a	Great Eastern	2,030
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,095
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,435
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	56
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'dl'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Treacher & Co	425
9,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

8	
1	
1	
1	
2	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ to 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	2 13½
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12 to 16-13
Australian Gold 100 touch	15-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cents. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

CALCUTTA.—22ND MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 102 and small pieces at Rs. 102-4.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-12.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs.1,580, 1,590, a considerable number at Rs. 1,600, and about 70 at Rs. 1,610.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 160.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 320, exclusive of the dividend.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MAY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Oil cake	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Sphinx (s)	Cattiah	Trieste.
26	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Otterburn (s)	Mitchelson	Rangoon.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
26	Othello (s)	Bird	Liverpool.

The steamer Simla, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May		
22	City of Ningpo	Reddie ..... Glasgow, Jan. 27.
	Indian Merchant	Mills ..... Coconada, May 15.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
21	Oriental (s)	Bombay.
22	Jaffna	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 8 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

Orilamme, 703 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 254 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Celestial Empire, 309 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

St. George (s), 135 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 300 bal s cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Albatross (s), 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 175 cwt. hides, Fazul Mahomed Dumna.

Daniel Rankes, 500 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Othello (s), 135 bales hemp and 73 bales coir yarn, Heerachund Cursonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 192 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 86 pieces E. teeth, Momoojee Khanbhoy; 13 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hossun & Co.

Simla (s), 100 bundles hides, Kh keebhoy Nanvee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 31 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 37 bales cotton and 13 bales hides, S. Tyabjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
2,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 30 yds. 7 lbs.		4 14 0
1,500 "	"	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.		4 14 0
1,000 "	"	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.		4 13 6
1,200 "	"	40 " 30 " 8½ lbs.		5 10 6
1,000 "	"	40 " 30 " 8½ lbs.		5 11 6
503 "	"	41 " 32 " 6 lbs.		4 6 0
2,000 "	" Cambrics	50 " 20 " 5½ lbs.		3 11 6

COTTON.

150 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	Rs. 265-66
25 "	" Do.	ready	" 264
25 "	" Do.	ready	" 267
25 "	" Do.	ready	" 267
25 "	" Do.	ready	" 267-68
10 "	" Do.	ready	" 267½
50 "	" Do.	ready	" 264
100 "	" Do.	ready	" 265-66
25 "	" Do.	ready	" 265
150 "	" Do.	15 days	" 264
200 "	" Do.	15 days	" 264
250 "	" Sawginned,	15 days	" 282
50 "	" Neri-d.	ready	" 249-50
150 "	" Jodia	ready	" 248-52

YARNS.

170,000 lbs. Goods ... ... As. 8¾ per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th May, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th May, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 56 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th May, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th May, 9-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 26th May, 11-17 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th May, 10-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 29 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 51	0 38
" Galle	5 0	0 0
" Kurrachee	0 43	0 5
" Madras	0 32	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th May, 5-53 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th May, 5-20 P.M. From America via Russia, 25th May, 5-54 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th May, 9 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·980.

VINGORLA, 25th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 25th May, 12 Noon.—Weather fine, wind north, thermometer 85·5, barometer 30·01.

TUTICORIN, 25th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·820.

CANNANORE, 26th May, 9 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·980.

VINGORLA, 26th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 88.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Hudleston, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Chanda.

Macleod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Hicks, Lieutenant, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on medical certificate, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Gaitskell, Capt in, 106th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Jhansie.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mhow.

MAY 26.

Arthur, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on furlough, to England.

Tinling, Captain, 17th N. I., on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 23rd May 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars.—Lt. R. H. Hicks, for 10 days from the 20th inst., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After.
United Kingdom	May 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M. packet.
Kurrachee	June 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	May 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	June 3	3 P.M.	No after.
Australia	" 1	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	May 27	Friday	Sept. 13
Friday	" 31	"	" 20
"	June 7	Monday	" 30
"	" 14	"	Oct. 7
"	" 21	"	" 14
"	" 28	"	" 21
"	July 5	"	" 28
"	" 12	"	Nov. 4
"	" 19	"	" 11
"	" 26	"	" 18
"	Aug. 2	"	" 25
"	" 9	"	Dec. 2
"	" 16	"	" 9
"	" 23	"	" 16
"	Aug. 30	"	" 23
"	Sept. 6	"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	June 3	Tuesday Oct. 8
"	" 17	" " 22
"	July 1	" Nov. 5
"	" 15	" " 19
"	" 29	" Dec. 3
"	Aug. 12	" " 17
"	" 26	" " 31
"	Sept. 9	" 1873.
"	" 23	" Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	June 1	Saturday Sept. 21
"	" 15	" Oct. 19
"	July 27	" Nov. 16
"	Aug. 24	" Dec. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... June 7 Friday ..... June 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... May 31 Friday ..... June 14

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—May 22nd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of M. H. Scott, C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CADELL—May 20th, at Ulwur, the wife of Captain T. Cadell, V.C., Political Agent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAYES—D'CRUZ—May 20th, in St. John's Church, Town, Madras, Charlotte Ellen, second daughter of Mr. James Hayes, Madras, to Charles M. D'Cruz.

DEATHS.

ALDER—May 15th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of Wheeler Sergeant James Alder, A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 15 years.

BACON—May 21st, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, Troop Quarter Master George Bacon, R. H. A., aged 55 years and 11 months.

DECRUZE—May 22nd, at Allahabad, of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a chair, Mary Ann Cordelia, the beloved child of Mrs. and Mr. F. F. DeCruze, aged one year, nine months and six days.

EFFORD—May 15th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Driver Alfred Efford, A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 32 years.

FERNANDEZ—May 15th, at Madras, Thomas Lewis Fernandez, Apothecary, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, aged forty-five years.

REES—May 19th, at Camp Ghowkheira, near Cawnpore, of cholera, Isabella, the beloved wife of Corporal Rowland Rees, A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 42 years.

WINGFIELD—May 20th, at Kamptee, Arthur Johnston, the beloved infant son of Captain A. Wingfield, Madras Staff Corps, aged five months and twelve days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872.

IT has been mentioned in the papers that Madras is to be favoured with a Camp of Exercise this year at Bangalore; but, so far as we can learn, there is no present intention on the part of the military authorities to have such a camp for Bombay; at least, we have not heard that any sum of money has been sanctioned for the purpose. But, if it be proposed to have two separate camps, one for each Presidency, we would strongly insist on the advantages that would accrue from the combination in one Camp of armies from both Bombay and Madras, at the joint expense of the two Presidencies. This camp should be situated midway; and the forces, as they approached the place of rendezvous, might manœuvre one against the other with effect, and finally might be consolidated into one large army under one chief, and manœuvred accordingly for a week or a fortnight. The *esprit de corps* of the two Presidencies would give keenness to the desire of the troops to improve the opportunities afforded by such a camp; and the variety of criticisms that the manœuvres would call forth could not but tend to promote knowledge.

Napoleon, it is said, learned the art of war by making the details of previous campaigns his especial study; it is therefore excusable if, in writing about Camps of Exercise, we offer some reflections, even at this late hour, on the last battle in the annals of English history—the "struggle" on the Brighton Downs on last Easter Monday. From the *Times* to the *Echo* every home paper has had its say, and the most has been made of the deadly conflict, which, although it only lasted for an hour and a half, acquired importance from the facts that it was an opportunity that the citizen soldiers had almost demanded in order to prove themselves better men, than Sir Hope Grant, by his most justifiable animadversions of last year, had made the country think them; that over 20,000 men were brought into the field; and lastly, that two of the best general officers in the army were pitted against each other. It is curious to observe how all the errors that were noticed as having occurred at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi the other day repeated themselves! We hear of bodies continuing to fight on "after they were "slain, or dispersed thrice over, or steadily "refusing to leave off interchanging fire with "an enemy in front, when another body was "pouring volleys into their backs." Also "firing "at too long ranges," also "battalions exchanging shots with skirmishers, and giving ten lives "to one that they took." The similarity between the whole business of the day and that of one of the Delhi Fights of 1871 also is remarkable From Sir A. Horsford (as at the "Battle of Delhi" near Beraree) not having any adequate reserve to bring up at the critical moment when General Lysons pierced the centre of the position, there were no troops available for the only feasible remedy, a brisk counter attack, and the second line was almost from the commencement brought up to the front. Horsford (like McMurdo) covered an immense extent of position three miles to his 10,000 men, so the same thing happened at Brighton that happened at Delhi four months previously; the attacking force was victorious. The Prussians contend that the assailant has more chances in his favour than the defenders "because he can make the dispositions "of the enemy subject to his own." So Lysons was victorious, but possessed advantages, so says the *Saturday Review*, from which we have copiously quoted. The *Broad Arrow* goes quite on another tack. It says, "resigning "the pleasure of criticism," it proposes what would be a Real Volunteer Review, as follows:—"A Squadron should be fitted out for "sea, bearing a certain number of troops, with "orders to effect a landing at any point that "might seem feasible to the commander of the "expedition, and which the authorities of the "War Office should themselves be as ignorant of, "as they would necessarily be if such an event "should take place in reality. If successful in effecting a landing the generalship of the commander would be further testest by his ability to get "his force into order of battle or march on "London before the War Office could gain intelligence of his proceedings, and muster a sufficient "force to oppose him." And should the invading force make good its landing, &c, the *Broad Arrow* is of opinion that "we should as certainly experience more than one weak point in our system of defence." So we certainly should, but so would our neighbours over the water. The *Broad Arrow*, we conclude, takes it for granted that the attacking Squadron has either baffled or sunk the English fleet, or blown it up possibly by torpedoes, and other infernal machines, in the same summary way that the author of the "Battle of Dorking" disposed of the whole British Navy.

However to return to the actual, and dismiss the hypothetical struggle, it is slightly humiliating that every lesson we learn by each sham battle we attempt, whether at Hampshire, at Delhi, or at Brighton, is that, compared to our beer-swelling cousins in Germany, we are but tiros in the art of war, and have yet really to go to school, or send our generals to school rather, if we have to play the game successfully. "The little man in spectacles" (Von Molkte) was never nearly taken prisoner, and never interfered with a Brigadier, or excited himself about petty details once the general plan and dispositions were made. Was his place not in a tent far in rear of the reserves, and did he not by means of field telegraphs know what every one of his Generals had opposed to him, so that, where he had intelligence of the enemy being weakest, on that point did he cram on, and pour forward masses of men from his second line, to be replaced from his reserves; and how could he have done this, had he been bustling about, as is the custom of our Generals in Chief, in the excitement and contradiction of an engagement? Even if we are not advanced enough to follow his example, at any rate we should give more thought to the selection of the officer in command of the reserves. If the General in Chief desires to command, and exercise his powers as a tactician in a sort of duel with the enemy's leader, the Commander of the Reserve should be an officer of experience and proved ability, *with discretionary powers* to send forward troops to such points as he learns to either need help or require a greater strength to ensure what might otherwise be a doubtful victory.

Considering the great inferiority in the numerical strength of our army to that of the other first class European powers, it is all important that we should be second to none in our knowledge of the business, as in nothing more than in the art of war is knowledge power—a fact which is becoming more appreciated every day.

MR. HOPE, who, while he has held the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay, has done his official work with an exactness and efficiency beyond all praise, presents us this morning with the Report for the year 1871, which contains, besides the usual review of the year, an important memorandum on the progress of liquidating the Municipality's old liabilities, made up to Saturday, the 25th instant. From this statement it appears that the net liabilities accumulated during Mr. Crawford's administration, and left as a legacy to his successor, were very much larger than was anticipated. It was roughly calculated last autumn by Mr. Crawford that a new loan of 15 lakhs would clear off all debts and leave a cash balance in hand for the new year of 2 lakhs. But, after deduction of the 2 lakhs advanced by Government in November, on account of the new loan, the liabilities to be discharged really amounted on 1st January to Rs. 15,40,000. A considerable saving has, however, been effected by compromises, and more will be gained in this way; and the new estimate includes some claims which, according to Mr. Hope, "are most "exorbitant and can never be enforced." The "probable surplus" on the face of the figures is now reduced to Rs. 2,000; but the Commissioner explains that "little dependence can be placed "on estimates of the probable cash surplus "or deficit on a series of transactions of this na- "ture." One thing is plain, and we commend it to the attention of the large-hearted Justices who wish to undo all Mr. Hope's work of revision, and to introduce again the old liberal scale of pay for servants of the Municipality, that the Municipal finances are not in so prosperous a condition as to permit us to be generous. If every Justice who has been canvassed to give a vote at Tuesday's meeting in favour of increasing once more the salary of this or that Municipal officer will but consider carefully what are our financial prospects, we have no fear that the Bench will deliberately resolve to throw the town back into the state of confusion from which, with so much weary toil and trouble, we have at last emerged.

ONE of the stock complaints against Bombay is that not only are there few amusements, but that there are few places in which they can be pleasantly given. One of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's *chateaux en Espagne* was a Philharmonic Hall, for which designs were prepared under his careful direction by the Department of Public Works. It was his ambition to provide Bombay with a handsome concert hall to be used for entertainments, and possibly for the lyric drama. We are loth, now that he is gone, to criticise very severely this ambition, especially since a contemporary, who emptied many butter-boats on his head while present, sees fit to lift ungracious heels against his fame now that he has left us. But perhaps we may venture on the assertion that there are institutions still unhoused or wretchedly kennelled which have more serious claims on the attention of Government than Music or the Drama. By and bye, possibly, our rulers may see better reason for following in the footsteps of Mr. Cole, C.B., and may be able to give us the building over the designs for which Sir Seymour spent such pains. None the less does there exist a necessity for a good concert-hall, and more urgently for a good theatre in a respectable neighbourhood. As we happen to be English, it is not of much use saying that a French or German population of similar proportions to the British community here would long ere this have provided itself with both Theatre and Opera-house, as well built as any of our new official palaces. Our Theatre is in an unfortunate locality, it is mean in appearance, ill fitted and ill-decorated, and for some obscure reason has acquired a reputation of a kind which discourages the leaders of society from bestowing on the drama even that moderate support which by temper and education they have learned to consider sufficient for such Bohemian vanities. It is possible that the power of the stage as a public educator or leader has, like that of the Press, been considerably exaggerated by enthusiastic people, but it is a pity that it cannot be made respectable and honourable here as elsewhere. In October Mr. Lewis, who has built a theatre at Calcutta, and who carries on a successful threatrical campaign there, warmly supported by society, proposes to visit us for a month or two, in order, as he somewhat coolly said on his benefit night in Calcutta, "to see what they are made of in Bombay." It is to be feared that, just because the Grant Road Theatre is not all it should be, Bombay will not go in numbers to see what he and his actors are made of. As Mr. Lewis is sure to have a good company this would be everybody's loss, and it is to be hoped we are mistaken in this forecast. There can be little doubt that a handsome theatre, besides being an ornament to the town, would attract a better class of entertainments than that to which we are accustomed. We are not sanguine enough to promise that the undertaking would promptly return a profit, but it would pay in the long run; and he would be a public benefactor who by joint-stock company, public subscription, gift, grant, investment, loan, or other machinery for raising the wind, found means to build a really respectable theatre

blush unseen. Let him therefore be an angered, but the world must be made acquainted with his noble ode,—

"WHEN BRITAIN'S MAY IS IN THE SERE." BYRON.

Time was when Britain's flag did wave
O'er every sea in every zone,
Her gallant sons were free and brave—
Say, has that time for ever gone?
Shall Yankee-doodles brag and boast,
And snap their fingers and defy?
Or flaunt their flag on Britain's coast,
And British bravery deny?
Shall Prussia's low-born hordes pretend
To valour such as Britons feel?
Or dare in fierce fight with them contend
And crush them 'neath an iron heel?
Or shall a ruthless Russ attempt
To trample on Britain's rights and laws?
Look down upon her with contempt,
And tear her with his barbarous paws?
Shall France her devilish antics play
And try to do her worst once more?
Setting her hosts in war's array,
To be o'erwhelmed as before.
Shall the vile Turk, and treacherous Greek,
Their petty spite and hatred show?
Shall Spain deride, or Austria seek,
Great Britain's power to overthrow?
Shall the fierce Uhlan and Cossack
Ride roughshod over Britain's soil?
And her rich cities burn and sack,
Dooming her sons to servile toil?
Shall her fond daughters, young and fair,
Be ravished by a brutal foe?
Her children driven to despair,
And their sweet homes no longer know?
Arouse thyself, nor yield thy ground,
Britain for all is still a match;
And know ye, hostile nations around,
The British Lion still keeps watch:
He still keeps watch, and so beware
His proud position he'll maintain,
So let those foes approach who dare,
He'll send them howling back again.
For Britain's May is not yet sere
But green as heart of oak of yore,
Freedom to her is still as dear
And true as steel, aye at the core.

These burning words will live a thousand years to animate Britons to deeds of desperate daring.

What pathos there is in the lines—

"Oh horror, oh horror.
Oh sorror, oh sorror"—

commemorative of the death of our late Viceroy. I reserve this beautiful poem for another occasion. I believe it is customary to pension poets. Was not the poet Close pensioned?

The cotton gin trials are being carried out in a very thorough manner in the Mofussil Company's factory under Mr. Bowden's able management. This gentleman is, I hear, very much obliged to the correspondent of the *Times of India*, who gave him such a benign pat on the back. With all deference to the man who announces so impressively that he "visited the Mofussil Company's factory on Saturday," I may venture to state that the resemblance between Dobson's gin and the Archimedean screw is so remote that not one of the numerous able engineers and mechanics now present in Broach has been able to detect it. The results of these trials will be astounding in more ways than one, and much that is altogether unlooked-for will be ascertained. The years of the Macarthy are they not three score and ten, and did it not shake itself to pieces under able management and high speed? "'Tis the pace that kills."

The weather is very hot and "drouthy," and with diabolical ingenuity a wet and a dry bulb thermometer have been placed in the Mofussil Company's factory. Any man looking thereon flies thereafter to the refreshment tent.

It is a singular circumstance, that numerous 2-inch bolts have found their way into Dobson's gin, but these serve to bring its merits into prominent relief, for the machine cares for none of those things but goes calmly on, and when stopped it is found that the bolts are beautifully polished. The gin can thus be used for two purposes. Mr. Dobson has engaged the services of one of the Mofussil Company's men who has only one hand to feed his gin, thus rebutting your correspondent's insinuation.

Astounding as is the performance of Dobson's gin with the bits of iron, it was completely eclipsed the other day by Sugden's machine into which some impish boy put during the dinner hour six large crowbars. When the gin was started a crackling noise was heard which created alarm; and, as soon as the bolts could be slipped it was found that the fibre of the iron was beautifully drawn out, the crowbars being attenuated into filaments of astonishing delicacy. I heard a Scotch engineer remark of Gullet's gin, "It's an awful rampageous machine. Got bless the Duke of Argyle." An Irish manager replied, as he put his walking stick into it, which was sawn into the prettiest little planks imaginable—"Bedad, I'll make a saw mill of it." It is really a tremendous affair, and when working reminds me of nothing so much as a regiment of English dragoons slashing into a crowd of mutineers. It crashed through 600 lbs. of Compta kupas in 30 minutes, the staple being uninjured. There now, I think, I've dealt fairly by the gins. Where are the Bombay merchants who should come up and see these trials for themselves? I hear they are a lot that take a tremendous interest in everything affecting the well-being of the country in which they try to make money. Perhaps they are too busy holding surveys upon up-country agents' consignments.

Black buck shooting is now very good, and although it cannot be said of our sportsmen that they can knock over a deer at 150 yards with a revolver, as a recent arrival from Surat says he did, yet it may be allowed that, when they do squint over their sights, the buck feels an uncomfortable sensation about his body.

On dit. Two Teutons were at Surat lately arranging about the despatch to Bombay of 800 cases of Brandy they had imported; but, alas! that honest aspirations should be dashed to the ground, a telegram from Government arrived the same day putting on a town duty of Rs. 6 per gallon on all wines and spirits leaving Surat. The Vikings ate no dinner that night, and I heard them mutter they would have their revenge on the field of battle.

The only other item of news I have space for is the fact that at the present moment mankind in Gujarat is divided into two large classes—viz., (1) those who have had dengue, and (2) those who have not had dengue; and the common forms of salutation are, "How's your poor joints?" and "I'll have your fever."

AU REVOIR.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH BEARS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mahableshwur has favoured us with an account of an exciting adventure with bears in the Koina Valley. He says—

I have just returned from a shooting excursion and may as well tell you all about it. L—— and I got good kubber of bears. Started in my tonga at 5 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday; drove to Meera, 16 miles off; then rode on to Tombs in the Koina Valley, which we reached in about 5½ hours time, being all this while on the road, in consequence of my not being able to put my pony into more than a walk. On arriving at Tombs we found a mandwa erected for us in a beautiful spot near the river, under the largest mango tree I ever saw. Had a first-rate dinner and smoke, went to bed early, and got up next morning at cock-crow, when we found all arrangements made and about two hundred beaters in attendance. After partaking of a little ham fried in sherry and a cup of tea, we started for the business of the day. We had a most tremendous hard walk, up rocks, for a mile, to the place where we were placed. The beaters soon put up four bears. Two came my way close to me. I only saw one, and just as I was going to shoot two beaters about twenty yards off from where I was placed beg an a conversation in their brutal jargon and turned the bears up the hill towards where L—— was placed. L—— had with him one single barrelled Express rifle by Henry and one single Schneider (both breach-loaders). He shot at one bear with his Express and wounded him (I expect slightly). The two bears then set to at it fighting as hard as they could. They kicked up an awful dust, and I never heard such a row as they made. L—— then fired his Schneider and missed them both, after which he took up his Express again, and went down to the two bears fighting. He put the muzzle of the rifle to one fellow's head, but the rifle missed fire and the two bears collared him sharp, when L—— and the two bears all rolled down a long precipice together. How L—— was not killed I don't know; all the beaters with him of course hooked it sharp, one with L——'s spear, another with his extra rifle. His coat and breeches were torn into shreds and he got a nasty jagged bite on one of his thumbs. This was really and badly the only damage done to L——: but the fall down the precipice stunned him and very likely saved his life, for the two bears then continued their fighting, and L——, when he came to his senses, managed to scramble away. I was about 100 yards off, but in such an awkward place I could not properly get to L—— at all. It would have taken me half an hour at least to have got to him. L—— is one of the pluckiest fellows I ever met. He once did a very plucky thing at Calpee, in the mutinies, which every one knows of, and was recommended by Sir Hugh Rose for, and ought to have got, the V.C. for it. After having been mauled in this sort of way, one would have thought he had had enough of it, but no, he was simply only disappointed at not killing a beast and wanted to go on after some others we had got marked down—but I was obliged to get home that night. The hardest part of the business was my hearing all the scrimmage going on, and not being able to get to the spot. Commend me to a plain No. 12 smooth bore breech-loader—and lay aside all your single barrelled Express rifles and Schneiders. Supposing the janwar had been a tiger, instead of two bears, or even one bear, and I should like to know where L—— would have been with his single barrelled Express rifle.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

TO-DAY the examination of Mr. Harrison, Controller General in the Financial Department of the Government of India, was resumed, the witness being assisted as before by Mr. Gay, his Deputy. He was questioned first as to the expenditure on the Civil and Criminal Courts, which had increased from £1,458,000 in 1856-7 to £2,162,000 in 1870-71. There had been, he showed, a considerable increase of the rates of pay in the judicial service, the inadequacy of which—particularly in Bengal—had long been considered by the administration to be almost a public scandal.

Mr. Fawcett—Your figures [for Bengal] show, don't they, that as the grade becomes higher the number of Europeans increase and the number of natives diminish?—That is the case in regard to the subordinate judges, but I think on examination we should find that the more recent appointments were appointments of natives, and that the Europeans at the head of the list were rather those who had been many years in the service.

Can you give any statistics to justify that opinion?—I find that of the four Europeans of the highest grade (the return I am quoting being for January last) there has been none appointed more recently than 1866. There appears, in fact, to have been only one appointment in that grade since that time, and in that case it was a Hindoo.

Still an exceptional case like that would not prove what you have stated?—In the second grade there is but one European, and he is the most recently appointed. He is the only one out of ten.

Sir C. Wingfield—I think a despatch was issued by Sir S. Northcote when he was Secretary of State laying down the rule that these appointments should be given to natives, their claim being considered greater.

Mr. Harrison—All the persons admitted to the 4th grade of this class in the year 1870-71 were natives. I might say the same of the years from 1866, for there is merely a case of advancement of a European from one grade to another.

Mr. Fawcett—In the lowest, the 4th grade, they are all natives, but does this fact give them any security that after having served in this grade some years they won't find Europeans placed over their heads in the other grades?—With one or two special exceptions all the Europeans who now head this list have been for very many years in the judicial service, the senior officer having been appointed to that service in 1841 and the next in 1842.

But that is not an answer to my question. Did these Europeans pass up from the lowest to the highest grade?—Those of whom I have just spoken do not appear to have rapidly advanced.

Have all the Europeans in the first, second, and third grades passed to them from the lowest grade?—The constitution of the Judicial Department was perfectly different in 1856.

With the change has any security been given to the natives of the kind I refer to?—I think the class of natives who are interested in this question understand that it is at present no part of the policy or intention of Government to introduce Europeans.

Is there a despatch or any official memorandum to protect them?—I am not aware that there is any pledge.

Mr. Harrison having mentioned the number of Civil and Sessions Judges in the N.W.P.,

Mr. Fawcett asked—How many of these are Europeans and how many natives?—They belong to the Covenanted Civil Service.

Then, no one, unless he belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service, can get one of these high judicial appointments?—No. By Act of Parliament they are reserved for the members of that service.

Then, considering the difficulties in the way of the natives getting into the Covenanted Civil Service the arrangement is this, that the natives are freely admitted to the lower grades, and what amounts to an absolute bar is placed on their obtaining any of the highest judicial appointments?—The highest of all the judicial appointments are within their reach.

But as to these of which I speak?—These are confined to the Covenanted Civil Service.

And a barrier almost insurmountable has cut off the natives from the Civil Service?—There is more than one native in the Civil Service at the present time.

Half a dozen perhaps?—Perhaps about that.

Out of a thousand?—Yes.

The moonsiffs are what would be called, in France, judges of first instance?—That is so with regard to civil cases.

Then the great mass of the civil justice is administered by these moonsiffs?—Yes.

What is the average pay of the moonsiff?—£357 a year.

So that not one of the judicial appointments for which a salary of £3,000 is given is occupied by a native, while the appointments worth £350 are entirely filled by them?—That is so.

Don't you think that must produce a great sense of inequality and unfair treatment throughout the country?—I think there is a great balance to that in the opening of the High Court to native judges.

How many native judges are there in the High Court?—Either one or two I think.

So that you consider this sufficient to remove that sense of inequality from the native mind?—I think a very high value is attached to it by the natives.

Mr. Fawcett—Then they appear to be easily satisfied.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—If the native is fit to sit in the highest court of appeal he must be fit to sit in any court, must he not?—A judge in the highest court of appeal does not sit alone and does not exercise that supervision over subordinates which rests with the district judge.

Mr. Fawcett—But the moonsiffs sit alone don't they?—They do.

Then how does that tally with the answer you have given?—There is an appeal from every decision of a moonsiff except when he is exercising the jurisdiction which he has under the Small Cause Court Acts.

But there is an appeal also in the case of those judges who receive £3,000 a year?—Yes.

Then why should he not be eligible for these also?—I think there is a difference which destroys the parallel.

The Chairman—Does not the exclusion apply equally to native and European in India, the condition being that before getting one of these appointments a man must be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service?—That is so.

And that condition is maintained as being considered necessary to the organization of British rule in India?—That must be so.

And has been made absolute by Parliament?—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—But that does not quite correctly represent the case, for Government have lately withdrawn the money they formerly gave to enable natives to come to this country for the purpose of qualifying for the Civil Service, and the power given to the Governor General by Act of Parliament to appoint natives to the Civil Service has not been acted upon.

Mr. Harrison—I understand the whole subject is now under consideration of the Government of India.

Still the Act of Parliament was passed and has never been acted upon?—I am not aware that it has been.

Mr. Fawcett requested Mr. Harrison to prepare a statement showing the aggregate number of judicial appointments held respectively by Europeans and natives in India and the aggregate amount paid to each class.

With regard to Madras Mr. Harrison stated that there had been an increase in the charge for Civil Courts from £1,470,000 in 1856-7 to £1,52,000 in 1870-71, but for the latter year there was £11,000 included in respect of service of processes for which there was nothing corresponding in the former year, and there was therefore in other respects a decrease of about £6,000. This reduction had been occasioned by native judges being put in the place of those members of the Civil Service who had held subordinate judgeships. Coming to Bombay Mr. Harrison stated that there had been an increase in the charges for that presidency from £97,000 in 1856-7 to £137,000 in 1870-71. In the first place there had been a considerable increase in the number of courts from 13 to 19. The nominal charge for official postage in 1870-71 (there being no corresponding item in 1856-7) was £4,000. There had been a considerable increase also in the pay of the native subordinate judges.

By the Chairman—The system of Small Cause Courts has been largely extended in India, particularly in Bengal, the jurisdiction having been generally assigned to the moonsiffs. Small Cause Courts have been established at a great number of important points. There has been legislation regulating the jurisdiction and procedure. In Calcutta the Court is considered to be maintained by the fees paid by the suitors. In Bombay there has been a great increase in the cost of the Court. In 1856-7 there were three judges there, whose united salaries amounted to £3,600; now there are four who are paid altogether £6,900. The establishment in the former year cost £3,800; now it is estimated to cost £7,800.

Can you explain the cause of that large increase? Has the jurisdiction been altered?—There has been some increase in the jurisdiction, but I have not the adequate information on this point.

With regard to an increase of about £51,000 (viz., from £106,000 in 1856-7 to £157,000 in 1870-71) in the charges for Criminal Courts in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Harrison stated that about £16,000 of the increase appeared due to an increase in the number of junior civil servants—deputy collectors who acted as magistrates, and part of whose salary was charged in this account. There was a charge of £7,300 for Cantonment Magistrates; £1,300 for railway magistrates, who had a concurrent jurisdiction with the district magistrate on the line of railway; £21,000 for official postage; and an amount paid to officers of other residencies embarking at Bombay on leave to England. The number of cantonment magistrates had been increased and their jurisdiction enlarged. In every case, he thought, they were military men, but the whole of their salaries appeared in the civil expenditure.

Sir C. Wingfield—The total expense under Law and Justice in Bombay is £920,000 as against £430,000 in Madras, whereas the population and revenue of the Madras Presidency are very much larger than those of Bombay. In Bombay the land revenue is something over three millions, in Madras over four. Can you give us any idea of the reasons why the charges are so very much in excess in Bombay? The nature of the work must be the same. As an instance the charge for the High Court of Judicature in Bombay is £56,000 against £47,000 in Madras.

Mr. Harrison—I think I can give any explanation.

Mr. Fawcett—Bombay seems much more extravagant in everything than Madras. Has this never attracted the attention of the Government of India?—I think it has, and that the Government of India is alive to the difference in the cost.

Have they directed any enquiries into the matter?—No, I believe not.

Mr. Beach—Do you attribute it to Bombay having a more immediate connection with England?—No, I think not.

The Chairman—Do you ascribe it to the higher state of commercial activity in Bombay as compared with Madras?—As far as the difference is due to the increase in the cost of living that is assigned as a cause of additional expense.

Sir C. Wingfield—Yes, but the salaries of the higher civil servants have not been altered. It is only those of the subordinate ones.

Mr. Harrison—Perhaps the item of the cost of the diet of the prisoners would afford a basis for a useful comparison in this respect. In Bombay that cost appears to be double what it is in any other province. This subject has attracted attention in Bombay, but it is considered that the scale of diet allowed is the lowest compatible with proper consideration for the health of the prisoners.

Mr. Denison—Is it not the case that the sepoys of the native army are paid higher in Bombay than elsewhere?—Yes.

And that, as a general rule, the rates of remuneration are higher in Bombay than elsewhere?—Yes.

Sir D. Wedderburn—Under this head of Law and Justice there appears to be a considerable increase of expenditure owing to the creation of new officers, such as cantonment magistrates. Will there be any counterbalancing decrease under other heads?—I think not, except that under the military charges there may be a decrease on account of the employment of military officers as cantonment magistrates.

Mr. Harrison next proceeded to give details of the increase in the cost of the jails. The charge for inspection and general superintendence had increased from £16,900 in 1856-7 to £26,800 in 1870-71. In Bombay the expense of rationing the prisoners was stated by the Inspector General to be about Rs. 40, but it appeared to witness to be rather more. Elsewhere for the same year (1870-1) it appeared to average about Rs. 19. In the previous year it had been Rs. 28 in the North-West Province, but that was a year of famine.

Mr. Fawcett—The increase in these charges is due in part to the general increase in the cost of prices?—No doubt.

And the same cause must sooner or later affect the expenditure of the Government of India generally?—No doubt.

And it must affect it in a much greater degree than it affects the revenue, the amount of which is to a great extent fixed?—I don't know that is correct, but so far as the revenue is fixed it is no doubt the case.

Has not the rise of prices been continuous? Were they not greater in 1855 than in 1850, in 1860 than in 1855, in 1865 than in 1860, and so on?—I think that is so. I think prices have had a general tendency to increase.

The expenditure for police was stated by Mr. Harrison to have been £2,375,000 in 1870-71 as compared with £1,098,000 in 1856-57 showing an increase of £1,177,000. The whole cost of the town police at Madras was £20,140, of which three-fourths were recovered by Government from the municipality; and the cost of the police at Bombay was £17,000, of which Government contributed very little short of £10,000. The system of district police had since 1856-7 been entirely re-organised. There was now a chief officer styled Inspector General in each province. The organisation of each district also was centralised, there being an officer in charge of the district, under the direction of the Inspector General in all matters of organisation, discipline, and clothing. There was a difference in the case of Bombay as compared with the other provinces. In Bombay the charge under the head of superintendence was only £50 as against £11,000 or £12,000 in the Punjab and Madras, and that was owing to duties in connection with the police being undertaken by the Revenue Commissioners. The same system could not be adopted in Madras because there were no Revenue Commissioner there. The total cost of the executive police force was £1,900,000 in 1870-71 against £752,760 in 1856-7; but if, for the purpose of comparison, the cost of the military police in the latter year were included, the result would be £1,044,000, to compare with £1,900,000. This increase had been attended with a considerable decrease in the strength of the native army, and it was considered that as a whole it would be found there had been no increase of charge. On the whole, he thought the expenditure was within what it had formerly been.

The Chairman—That is to say, if you add a certain number of native soldiers to the police the expenditure would be about the same?—Yes.

What are the relative numbers of the new and old police?—The reorganisation of police in the Madras Presidency, where the change was first carried out, took place in 1859-60. The district police up to that time had been in a great measure under the superintendence of the land revenue collectors, the tehsildars. The number of tehsildars was reduced by about thirty, boundaries were rearranged, and duties divided. This was considered to give a saving of £40,000. The old police in Madras cost £87,000 as against £106,000 at the present time; but there were very large reductions made in the army. The number of native regiments in Madras was reduced by twelve. Absolutely disbanded?—Yes. And this reduction of twelve regiments is not the full extent of the military reductions made in connection with this change. The total number of native soldiers reduced is said to have been about 25,000 (I am speaking of Madras alone), a large reduction having been made in the strength of the remaining regiments.

Mr. Fawcett—Your point is, is it not, that though there has been an enormous increase in the cost of police, that increase is more apparent than real, because although the expenditure on police has increased, in consequence of the increase of police, the cost of the native army has diminished?—Yes.

But contemporaneously with this increase in the cost of the police the cost of the army has very much increased?—I spoke of the native infantry regiments.

Mr. Fawcett—But treating it as a financial question affecting India you must look upon it in regard to the whole army. On account of the disbanding of the native army you require more Europeans. You say that there has been an enormous increase in the cost of the police, and then you counteract that by saying that there has been a great reduction in military expenditure, but I say on the contrary there has been a very great increase in the military expenditure.

Mr. Harrison quoted from a report of the Inspector General of Police in the Madras Presidency, dated 20th December 1867, which stated that "the Madras police has more than paid for itself." There was, he said, a balance of saving of £59,289, taking into consideration the savings in the military departments.

Mr. Fawcett—It amounts to this, then, in regard to Madras, that while you have increased the police charges, you have rendered to the army a service equivalent to twelve native regiments?—That is so. And I should explain that I have only said that the reduction of twelve regiments, in consequence of this re organization of the police, became possible, and not that the whole saving was realised.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this evening on the Esplanade on account of the "Adar Jassan."

A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Drangadra left Bombay for Oodeypore on Friday morning.

TOOLSEE LAKE.—We learn that Mr. Hope and Mr. Peile inspected the Toolsee Lake on Friday last.

RAIN AT KAIRA.—We learn that on the 20th inst. there was a heavy fall of rain at Kaira accompanied with thunder and lightning.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The office of the Inspector General British Medical Department is to be removed to the Town Hall from the 1st of next month.

NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING.—A Council Chamber will be opened in connection with the new Secretariat building, where the meetings of the Legislative Council will be held.

FALSE SCALES.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday fined one Madhowjee Nursee in the sum of ten rupees, for having in his possession a false instrument for weighing, he being a retail dealer.

MURDER BY A POLICEMAN AT KAIRA.—A few days ago a policeman murdered a Borah in the village of Magur, in the Kaira collectorate. The peon was apprehended and admitted the offence.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a seaman of the ship Orissa by name Joseph Cook had his legs severely injured by accidentally falling down the hold. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital.

SERIOUS ROW.—On Friday last a Seedee had a row with some Parsees on the Pydhonee road, during which he stabbed a Parsee. He himself was much hurt. The injured parties were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AT ADEN.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald landed at Aden on the 13th inst., and was well received by the Political Resident and several Civil and Military officers there.

THEFT OF COTTON.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court a Mussalman named Abdoola Hubib was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to a month's imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to one Chutoorbhooj Toolseydas.

DRUNK AND NEGLIGENT.—A horsekeeper named Lobo Poopsee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday with being drunk and driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and was on conviction fined fifteen rupees.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday a native Christian named Antone Louis was charged with stealing a few cocoanuts belonging to one Abba Babajee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-PIPE ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Saturday morning, Mathew O'Brien and William Jones, seamen of the steam ship Oriflamme, were severely scalded by the bursting of a steam-pipe. They were removed to the European General Hospital.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Multiply and James Robert Pickeran, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—On Friday and Saturday the banks, Government offices, and principal places of business were closed in honour of the Queen's birthday. On the former day H.M.S. Bombay Marine vessels Dalhousie and May Frere were dressed out in bunting and fired a royal salute at noon. In the evening some loyal spirits discharged rockets and other fireworks in the native town.

THE DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—On Sunday last a meeting of the candidates for District Pleaders' examination was held in the Govind Vishnoo School at Palow Road. It was resolved at the meeting that a petition should be presented to the High Court protesting against one of the rules recently published in the *Government Gazette* as to candidates who will hereafter present themselves for the examination and are required to pass the sixth standard mentioned therein.

"THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN."—This play, which is well-known at home, where it is invariably billed as "the great, moral drama" is, as our readers will notice, to be brought out in Bombay on Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Bennee will play the leading characters, and will be supported by the members of our local Dramatic Association. The play has already had extraordinary success in England, and we doubt not that its patronage in Bombay will be large enough to justify the pains which we hear are being bestowed on its production.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF BHOW SCINDHIA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that it is popularly believed that Bhow Scindhia's death was brought about by foul play. The deadly machinations for which native courts are proverbially notorious, the ill-feeling borne by the Gackwar towards the late Dewan, the fear naturally entertained by the former of the latter doing some mischief to him on his release from prison, and the death of Bhow Scindhia a few days only before the expiry of the term of his imprisonment;—all these facts show that the popular surmise about his death is not besides the mark.

A NEGLIGENT BUGGYWALLA.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday a Parsee named Bomanjee Framjee, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing damage to the buggy of Mr. James Helm, Manager Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. On Friday morning Mr. Helm was driving from the Fort towards Breach Candy, and while near the new Sonapore Lane, the defendant's buggy at once came from that lane right upon his carriage. He was driving very fast and negligently without seeing anything going or coming. He came right upon the shaft of the carriage and broke it. The buggywalla was convicted and fined Rs. 20, which was ordered to be paid to Mr. Helm for the damage to his carriage.

DENGUE FEVER AT KHANDALLA.—We regret to hear that dengue fever has made its appearance at Khandalla and that the matron of the Byculla school is suffering from it, though not severely. The only anxiety is lest it should spread and run through the school.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHOLERA NEAR POONA.—We regret to learn that there are cases of cholera in several of the villages around Poona. The authorities, we trust, will take every precaution to prevent the disease being brought into Poona. The best thing that can be done is to look well after the sanitary arrangements of the camp and city, and, if possible, to adopt some means of supplying the poor people with water. It is the knowledge of the scarcity of water which prevails just now in the city that makes us doubly anxious that cholera may not enter it.—*Ibid.*

THE REV. E. EDWARDS, of the Baptist Mission, Bombay, has left on a visit to his native land.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE REFRESHMENT BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—One of the greatest acts of civility shown the devil for a good while, has been the permission accorded by the Sailors' Home Committee for a bar in that Institution. He will of course make a good fight before he allows himself to be driven from this vantage ground.—*Ibid.*

THE BRAHMIN CONVERT AT GOGO.—The young Brahmin convert, of whose baptism at Gogo we made mention in our last, was followed to Surat by two of his relatives, and induced by them to leave the mission premises in order to write a letter to his mother. Once outside, they managed to get such control of him as to take him back to his native village, where he is kept a close prisoner in his father's house. A letter has been addressed to the managers of the Bhownuggur State, by the Rev. Mr. Beatty, in which, after mentioning the above facts, he requests that Lulu Vital may be secured liberty "so that he may be enabled to exercise his rights of citizenship and be enabled to join his fellow-Christians in public worship without fear or hindrance." To this request they will hardly decline to accede, we suppose. The case of this young man should be remembered in prayer, especially that he may stand fast and witness a good confession for Christ.—*Ibid.*

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.—Yesterday afternoon a grand durbar was held, as previously announced, in the bungalow of Mr. S. Tagore, Assistant Judge, in honour of the anniversary of the birthday of our most gracious Queen. It commenced at about half-past five in the afternoon, at which time R. H. Pinhey, Esq., Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, made his appearance, and made the usual speech to the persons present, of whom there were about three hundred assembled. His speech was one that will long be remembered by those who heard it, touching as it did on recent events that have so affected all loyal subjects of Her Majesty. We need not reiterate them for they are too well learnt by heart ere this. He spoke also of the day we celebrated on which our beloved Queen attained her fifty-third year, wishing her long life and health and all the blessings that Providence can confer in this life. After this he made the usual presents according to rank and position, to the Sirdars present, called *Possej*, which consisted in the gift of shawls, puggrees and pieces of cloth, thanking them in the name of our Queen for their attendance as a mark of their continued loyalty and allegiance. *Pan sooparee* and flowers were then handed round, not forgetting *goolab ka panee* (rose water), and the durbar then dispersed at about half-past six after the usual greetings amongst the Sirdars and their friends. We hear that it is Mr. Pinhey's intention to call another meeting of the Sirdars for the purpose of contributing towards Lord Mayo's Memorial Fund.—*Poona Observer*, May 25.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following passengers proceeded by the s. s. Scotia, which left Calcutta on Thursday for Bombay and intermediate ports:—Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Saunders, servant, and infant.

THE s.s. SPHINX, 765 tons, Captain John Cattiah, arrived on the 25th instant from Trieste, &c. (May 1st), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.

THE s. s. OTHELLO, 1,941 tons, Captain G. E. Bird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mrs. C. A. Stuart and four children, two Miss Stuart, Mr. C. A. Stuart, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Stead and two infants, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mrs. Cousmaker and infant, Mrs. Lock and infant, Miss Bayne, Mrs. Ashton Mayne, Miss Bailey, Captain J. Colledge, Mr. H. D. Dods, Mrs. Dods and three children, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs Walters, Mrs. Fernandez and two children, Captain and Mrs. Porteous, Mr. Michia, Mrs. Fegg and child, Major H. F. Dukeyne, Captain Branson, Captain Hamilton, and Captain Arthur. For Malta—Mr. W. H. Hudson and Mr. J. Fedden.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Mongolia from Calcutta:—

For Madras—Lieut.-Colonel Napier Campbell, R. A., one European and 5 native servants; Major the Honble E. R. Bourke and Mrs. Bourke; Dr. Hannah, 63rd Regiment, and male servant; Mr. Johnstone Smith; Hamid Moer; and Mr. Holmes.

For Galle—Mr. Alexander Greig; Colonel King and native male servant; and Ahmed Cassim and native servant.

For Melbourne—Mr. D. P. Keogh.

For Aden—Mr. Broughton.

For Brindisi—Major Taylor, A.D.C.

For Southampton—Mr. F. G. Cockburn, C.S.; Captain and Mrs. Scott, 2 infants and ayah; Mrs. Broughton, 2 infants and European servant; Miss Jane D. Ricks; Mr. William Constables; Mr. Chas. Batterbee; Mr. H. F. Matthew; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames and 3 children; Mr. Jas. Sevestre; Captain and Mrs. Montfort and child; Mr. George Dickson; and Mr. George Dickson, junior.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MAY—JUNE.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1	47 m	4	3		8 11 m	7 2
2	57 a	6	2	Monday..... 27	9 5 a	3 0
2	48 m	3	3		9 5 m	5 3
3	53 a	5	4		10 12 a	2 9
4	0 m	2	4	Tuesday..... 28	10 10 m	4 3
4	56 a	4	8		11 30 a	3 0
5	29 m	2	0		... ...	...
6	5 a	4	4	Wednesday ... 29	11 30 m	3 0
6	57 m	2	5		0 45 m	3 10
7	9 a	4	4	Thursday 30	0 52 a	2 8
8	11 m	3	2		1 48 m	4 7
8	8 a	4	4	Friday 31	2 3 a	2 9
9	7 m	4	2		2 39 m	5 3
8	53 a	4	0	Saturday..... 1	3 2 a	2 11
				Sunday 2		

Last Quarter, 29th, 7h. 2m p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, 3,763 tons and 600 h.p., Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. M. Collin. Miss White.
Lieut. J. C. Scott. Mrs. Lemon.
Mr. G. D. Stetson. Mr. G. L. Paffard.
Mr. C. Musgrave. Mr. S. Bason.
Mrs. White. Mr. F. G. Batchelor.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. A. Gerrard. Mr. and Mrs. Hope.
Mr. G. J. Law. Mr. Jung.
Sir M. and Lady Westropp. Mr. J. Brown.
Mr. W. Fraser. Mr. S. H. Phillpots.
Mr. D. J. Mackintosh. Mr. Vogel.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. A. Blascheck. Mr. R. V. Reid.
Mr. A. W. Cameron. Mr. Doering.
Mr. W. Fraser. Mr. J. G. Smith.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 18th May are generally favourable. In Champarun, Saran, and Tirhoot, the indigo prospects have been much improved by rain, especially in the southern part of Tirhoot, where they are said to be better than for the last two seasons. In parts of Bhagalpore rain was still wanted, as well as in the south of Rajmehal, whilst in Rangpore the indigo was suffering from want of rain, as it also was in the west part of Hooghly and in Midnapore. Both Nuddea and Jessore seem to have had too much rain for the indigo on the low lands. The worst accounts come from Cuttack, of which the report says "rain greatly wanted. Jajpore is the only subdivision in which the ground has been to any extent prepared for the next rice-crops. In the rest of the district, owing to the absence of rain, no progress has been made. Along the coast the people are said to be suffering from a deficiency in the supply of water. The whole country is parched and burnt up."—*Englishman.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The district reports from the Central Provinces represents the small-pox as generally disappearing, and the public health good. Cholera has disappeared from Khundwa, but has broken out in Berhampore. The produce of the harvest was being threshed, but the outturn was not good.—*Englishman.*

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM 9TH TO 15TH MAY.

It is reported that an application has been made by Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha for re-inforcements. The Turkish troops are not in sufficient force at Sana to admit of any distant expedition being taken. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and party arrived here in the mail steamer Pekin on the morning of the 13th instant, and left yesterday evening. H. M. S. Vulture returned from Perim on the 10th instant, and left for Bombay on the 11th.

There is no news from the interior to communicate.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY'S CAPITAL.

(Pioneer.)

THE *Bombay Gazette* has heard that some of the chief native shareholders in the New Bank of Bombay are desirous of having the Bank's capital increased beyond its present £600,000. With our contemporary we trust that any attempts at such a step will be strongly opposed both by the Bombay Government and by the majority of the other shareholders. Hitherto the New Bank of Bombay has been conducted successfully and has paid a fair dividend; but if the capital is increased beyond its present figures (unless of course it can be very clearly proved that the demand in Bombay for accommodation warrants it) we would hesitate before encouraging shareholdess to hope for a steady income from the dividends on their shares. The additional capital will, we anticipate, be a drag on the original, and will have to be invested in Government Securities, the interest on which will be less than the dividend shareholders might reasonably expect on the capital. The memory of the fate of the old Bank of Bombay ought to be sufficient to raise a strong opposition to this proposal.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROGRESS OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE PAST YEAR'S LIABILITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY, MADE UP TO MAY 25TH, 1872.

(From the Commissioner's Report for 1871.)

	Rs.	
Liabilities, as per Appendix IX., excluding Government and Public Loan and Drainage	12,39,269	
Unbooked charges, as per Appendix VII.	6,53,850	

deemed it necessary to pass Act XXIII. of 1867, whereby the summary execution of fanatics was legalised. I am not able to refer to the statement of objects and reasons which was published at the time the Act was introduced into the Legislative Council of India, but, if I mistake not, the summary executions which had taken place without any legal authority were especially referred to, and spoken favourably of, and hence the passing of the Act to legalize all future executions under similar circumstances. The powers conferred by the Act could only be exercised by the Commissioner, but he could delegate them at his will to the Deputy Commissioner.

It may be said that in the instances referred to, only solitary individuals were condemned, whereas Mr. Cowan executed 49 persons. The number of persons punished would seem, however, to be quite immaterial as regards the principle involved. Mr. Cowan is condemned because it is said he acted illegally, but can his action be said to be wholly illegal, when similar acts of other officers in the Punjab had not only been allowed to pass unchallenged, but had absolutely received the support of Government on occasions when actually there had been no emergency?

There can be no two opinions that the wretches who were summarily dealt with at Malehr Kotla had justly forfeited their lives. Fortunately the large force at our disposal enabled us to defeat their designs, but this was no logical extenuation of their crime. As observed in the Government despatch, a closer enquiry might have led to the discovery of various shades of guilt among the parties executed by Mr. Cowan, but since the most favourable of these shades of guilt must necessarily have constituted an offence meriting death, the absence of the farce of a trial did not materially prejudice the prisoners.

The Government seem to lay particular stress on the fact that there was no probability of the prisoners being rescued, and hence that the action of Mr. Cowan was the more inexcusable. I think, however, that any civil or military officer who would deliberately slaughter his prisoners merely because he feared a rescue must indeed be a very contemptible creature. It is abundantly clear that it was not the love of blood by any means which induced a humane man like what Mr. Cowan is shown to be to execute the guilty miscreants at Malehr Kotla. The object of punishing them would have failed in its effect, and have lost its significance, had it not been carried out in the swift and awful manner adopted by Mr. Cowan.

It is an undoubted fact that of all movements calculated to disturb or injure the stability of an established Government, the most dangerous, stubborn, and difficult to crush, are those in the constitution of which a religious element or fanaticism is centred. Every member who joins such a movement is seldom or never actuated by the accident of impulse, but by a deep-rooted and earnest desire to stop at no act, however desperate or cruel, which may interfere with the furtherance of their common object. Amongst such a people there is rarely any difference in shades of guilt, and the prudence of the leaders is often outstripped by the zeal of their followers. Some of your readers may perhaps remember the continual state of alarm in which several districts in the Madras Presidency were kept for years by what were termed the "Moplah outrages," which have not finally been crushed until many valuable lives, including that of Mr. Conolly, the Collector, had been lost. Our treatment of the Moplahs simply kept the movement alive, and we have been saved from the same mistake as regards the Kukas by the devotion of an officer whom we have deserted and sacrificed. In magnitude the Kuka movement approached and organised rebellion as compared with the Moplah outrages, and we could the less afford to play with it, especially in a country like the Punjab.

The executions at Malehr Kotla were as horrible a task as any which a humane man could assign voluntarily to himself. The columns of the London *Times* contain letters from gentlemen who have come forward of their own accord to bear testimony to the humanity, gentleness, and almost womanly tenderness of Mr. Cowan's disposition. It could therefore only have been a just and conscientious desire to act in the best interest of the State which induced him to undertake the stern and ghastly duty which he carried out at Malehr Kotla, and if subsequently the Government, on a calm and prudent review of the case, deemed itself debarred, from considerations of a political expediency, from upholding his action, it might surely have drawn some line between a disapproval of his conduct and absolutely ruining him. When an energetic Governor of the Andamans executed over eighty convicts one morning for what appeared only an aggravated case of breach of jail discipline, the Government deemed it undesirable to retain his services at the monster jail any longer, but he was amply provided for elsewhere. Mr. Cowan appears to have a far better title to consideration; or does the fact of his being "only an uncovenanted" make any difference?

Before concluding, I would beg to remark that personally I am unacquainted with Mr. Cowan, and had not ever heard his name mentioned previous to the Malehr Kotla affair.

GOOTEE BHANGA.

Assam, May 12, 1872.

THE SALE OF SHARES BY DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

We have received certain information regarding the sale of shares of the Bank of Bengal by some of its directors last week which we cannot reproduce in these columns, but which, taken in connection with other circumstances, is strongly suggestive of the desirability of a Commission of Enquiry. A director may, no doubt, buy and sell shares of his Bank without incurring any blame, or transgressing the strictest rules of honourable and honest dealing; but if several directors at the same or about the same time go into the market with considerable numbers of shares; if they dispose of these shares at the top or nearly the top of the prices, and if this occurs on the eve of disclosures which are likely to throw discredit on the management of the Bank, the concatenation of circumstances thus presented is either a very remarkable coincidence indeed, or is suggestive of extremely unpleasant reflections. If it is a coincidence, it is perhaps no stranger than some ghost stories; if otherwise, then all we can say is, that the parties concerned acted not only a selfish part, but one that was certain to create public alarm and precipitate a fall. A speculator might do this without transgressing any law of mercantile ethics; perhaps it is not dishonest, in the ordinary sense of the term, for a Bank director to do it; but it is a little pusillanimous, and shows a low regard for the interests of the Bank he is in honour bound to stand by. Certainly it is highly desirable that those interested in the welfare of the Bank should have all doubts as to the facts and the identity of the actors removed, if only that they may know whom and whom not to trust with the management of their affairs. For this a public enquiry is necessary, and such an enquiry the mercantile community of Calcutta should insist upon.

TRAFFICKING IN BANK OF BENGAL SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Stands Calcutta where it did?

What mean those sinister rumours, that pertinent question in your leader of this morning as to the alleged trafficking in the shares of the Bank of Bengal by those who ought to have been the custodians of its honour and credit?

In Mr. Roussac's share report on Friday morning it was stated there was a panic in the money market owing to the sudden change of management at the Bank.

But, Sir, it is currently reported that the panic really began on Wednesday when some of those who were behind the scenes and knew what the morrow was to produce, rushed in and placed what shares they could part with at the high premium then ruling with the certainty of a serious and heavy fall the moment facts of which they alone at the time of sale were cognizant, became known to the general public.

You rightly ask for the names of those who acted this dastard part, and I hope for the honour of Calcutta Lord Northbrook will have the matter thoroughly probed by an independent Commission of Enquiry, so that the Bank Direction may be purged.

There are some honourable exceptions, so report goes, and it is but due to them that their names should not be confounded with those of their peccant colleagues.

To be a Bank Director was at one time reckoned a position worthy of being sought after, but trailed in the mire as it has been within the past week, who now would care to sit at the present Board?

We Pharisaic-like pointed the finger of scorn at Bombay in 1866; well may Bombay return the compliment to us now.

MERCATOR.

Calcutta, 21st May 1872.

A VETERAN.—The number of men now living who fought at Trafalgar must, we should fancy, be very small. One veteran, however, has just appeared in the person of the Rev. H. Bellairs. At the age of thirteen he entered the navy as midshipman on board Her Majesty's ship the Spartiate, and was present and twice wounded at Trafalgar, for which he received a sword from the Patriotic Fund and the Trafalgar Medal from the Sovereign. He (and his brother, the late Sir W. Bellairs, who fought at Waterloo) afterwards held commissions in the 15th Hussars, and subsequently he entered holy orders, and became rector of Bedworth, Warwickshire, vicar of Hunsingore, Yorkshire, and honorary canon of Worcester Cathedral.

MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday contains the following:—

CIRCULAR No. 24.

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all Commissioners,—(dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1872.)

The Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to introduce real self-government through elected representatives into municipalities. Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 does not admit of election, but Act VI. (B. C.) of 1868, though not clear in wording, does, His Honor thinks, make it possible. At any rate, he hopes the Bengal Legislature will soon legalize election in all municipalities, and he therefore desires Magistrates of districts immediately to inquire into the feelings on the subject of the inhabitants of each town which has now any sort of municipality, and to ascertain whether they would like to have or are prepared to accept elective institutions. Such institutions may of course best be introduced in towns, where the people have real interest in the taxation imposed upon them, the expenditure of the funds, and the general management of their affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes there are many such towns in Bengal containing very many intelligent and active-minded inhabitants. Perhaps the system will work best at first in towns of moderate size, but containing an intelligent class of people. Together with a thorough and reliable report of the feelings of the people themselves upon this question, Magistrates and Commissioners should give their own opinions. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in this way he may be enabled to introduce the practice of election into a large number of towns as soon as the action of the Provincial Legislature enables him to do so.

—C. BERNARD, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The *Englishman* thus remarks on the above circular:—The above, showing the now advanced state of His Honor's opinions regarding municipal institutions, is gratifying; but to make it more welcome, we should like it to see it followed by an announcement that the elective principle will at once be introduced into the Calcutta Municipality. We think that the experiment should first be tested here. As at present constituted, the Calcutta Municipality is one gigantic sham, except in the way of spending money when it is real enough. The Government, in honouring a number of gentlemen by making them Justices of the Peace, and forming them into a corporate body to look after the interests of the town, laid a flattering unction to the souls of the individuals honoured no doubt, but relieved itself of a very unpleasant responsibility, without yielding, however, a jot of power. The Chairman and the individual Justices are all Government nominees, and although there are a few independent men amongst the European Justices, and some outspoken ones amongst the natives when their personal interests are touched, the Government has always been able, when it considered it necessary to do so, to carry its point. In Calcutta there is every facility for carrying out the elective experiment—the public desire it, and the rate-payers are likely to benefit by it. At present the Calcutta Municipality represents only *responsibility* without *power*. It is like the dog in the fable who dropped the bone for its shadow. Government picked up the bone—it has now an opportunity of restoring it.

THE NEW CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BUILDING.

(*Englishman*)

The legal flitting on Monday next will, we believe, include the entire establishment; and from that day the whole of the learned Judges will be under the roof of their new Palace of Justice. To those employed at the Town Hall, both Judges and suitors, the change will doubtless be pleasant; instead of a hot, damp, and dark building, which looks like a cript, they will have fine, large, airy, and well-lighted apartments, with (as boarding-house keepers say) "gas and water laid on." The Supreme Court was never very well lodged, and from the old house in the Lall Bazaar, at the corner of which malefactors were hanged for the encouragement of the other denizens of that unsavoury quarter, to that new and imposing-looking Palace at the Esplanade, is a great and highly satisfactory change. The Court of what we may called the "middle age," and which stood where the new building now stands, was not very much better—all things considered—than the first location, so that the Original Side functionaries have nothing to regret, and no reminiscences to mourn over. We doubt, however, whether their learned brethren of the Appellate or Mofussil Side will be equally delighted. It is pleasant, we should imagine, to look out from a hot, crowded, and unsavoury Court, on to the green of the Maidan, and to be spared those whirlwinds of dust in which we have ourselves not unfrequently seen the new place enveloped and almost hidden. The countrified look of the Bhawanipur edifice, with its far-stretching compound and umbrageous trees, with its air of quietude, moreover, must have exactly hit the tast of gentlemen who for many years of their Indian lives had worked under precisely similar conditions, and for them the change to noise, glare, and dust, will no doubt be disagreeable.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LOOSHAI LAND.

(*Englishman.*)

A very interesting and pleasant memento of the Looshai Expedition has been sent to us in the shape of a series of fifteen photographs, taken by the late Captain Cooksley, R. A., who accompanied the Left Column of the Expeditionary Force, and died at Shillong after the campaign was over. The photographs are generally very clear and good, and are being printed by Messrs. Westfield and Co., to whom we are indebted for the copies before us, and from whom the pictures may be obtained.

The first of the series represents a Looshai prayer-house; the second is a scene on the Tui Bum, showing well the thick jungle through which the column had to pass. No. 3 is a very pretty scene, "Down the Barak, Tepai Mukh." No. 4 is a picture of the camp at the same station. Nos. 5, 6, and 13, are photographs of General Bourchier and his staff, and of officers with the column. Nos. 7 and 8 are groups of Looshais, containing in all twenty figures. The ninth picture of the series "Vonolel's Tomb," is one of the most interesting and curious of the set. The following description of the spot is from General Bourchier's report:—

In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, an elevated platform surrounded by a palisading, on every point of which was hung skulls of mutnas, elephants, deer, tigers, &c., while in the centre, on a pole, was the fresh-slain head of a Sukti, with his arm and foot. It was a ghastly sight.

Nos. 10 and 11 of the series of photographs are views of Paibai's village of Sillam, from without and from within. No. 12, "The Occupation of Champai," contains over seventy photographs of officers and men. No. 14 represents a portion of the camp, Tui, Bum, and No. 15 "Jums near Sillam," shows well the wooded and difficult nature of the country about Paibai's village.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP, 1872.

3,726	Tickets at Rs. 10	Rs. 37,260	0 0
	Deduct—		
	5 Per cent for Rocket Court and Peshawar Hunt Funds and Rs. 500 for Starters	2,533	0 0
		Rs. 34,807	0 0
	1st Prize (probable amount)	Rs. 22,500	0 0
	2nd do. "	8,500	0 0
	3rd do. "	2,700	0 0

No.	Name of Horse.	Drawn by
2421	Wenlock	"Benares Confederacy."
2751	Onslow	"Worth a chance Confederacy."
1729	Bess Lyon, Colt	"Try Again."
3496	Sunbeam, Colt	"Arrah na poque."
1918	Maid Marion, Colt	"Surgeon Major C. Johnson."
1791	Sir Amyas	"Rock Confederacy."
3619	Bertram	"E. C. Higgins."
393	Drumamond	"R. B. P. & Co."
2559	Liverpool	"Central Police Office Confederacy
484	Alvarez	"Old Joe."
954	Counterfeit	"Farnce & Curric."
3654	Bethnal Green	"Khubadar."
1880	Invader	"C. S."
3695	Queen's Messenger	"Nil Desperandum."
2145	Border Chief	"Lieut. J. C. Halkett."
1237	Cottilion	"Dr. T. Hastings."
989	Whorlton	"Halkett and Martin."
2400	Queen of the Gipsies, Colt	"R. E."
911	Intrepid	"Haphazard"
1852	Sherwood Ranger	"G. P. Nash."
186	Tasselson	"Bombay Quarter."
989	The Field	"Barnes and Curric."
1044	Wellingtonia	"Ram Kishen Dass."
1479	Examinator	"Mr Micawber."
951	Tocsin	"North Berwick."
3489	Helmet	"F. & S."
1467	Nuncham	"Capt. Chapman."
910	Cremorne	"W. P. Buckhorn."
961	Blue Sleeves	"Dazenby."
2431	Struan	"Benares Confederacy."
574	Firebell	"Seven Confederates."
478	Vanish	"Old Joe."
1759	Drumochter	"Hugo H. Martin, Chittagong."
957	Briad-e	"Graves to Traversor."
395	Zanthus	"Nevill Jackson."
168	The Druid	"Capt. J. Buckley."
3115	Meanderer	"Gurdaspur Confederacy."
1012	Debenture	"W. Helps."
3062	Prince Charlie	"Graham Peddle."
2184	Winslow	"Wellesley Confederacy."
1238	MacIvor	"Dr. T. Hastings."
1271	Brigadier	"Barnes and Curric."
2118	Patriarch	"The Twins."
2867	Laburnum	"E. B. Peacock."
1149	Vulcan	"G. to D."
1109	Artillerist	"Lieut. R. Garnett."
37	Almoner	"Lieut. H. Swinton."
3162	Restoration	"Captain Martin."
1592	Landmark	"G. W. Anson."
1289	Trumpet	"Major J. F. Walker."
1894	Vanderdecken	"Major J. Henry Brown."
3596	Heroine of Lucknow, Colt	"Tilin Confederacy."

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(*Times*, May 3.)

However long and however carefully the French may dwell on the disastrous war the burden of which still weighs so heavily upon them, they will, probably, never be able so to command their feelings as to arrive at the real truth as regards its most important incidents. It is said that lookers-on understand the game better than those who play it; and, certainly, things which were as clear as daylight to us at the time they passed before our eyes seem still to be a puzzle to the French, who were then unable, and are now unwilling, to see them. That the war went against them is very nearly all that the French can be brought to acknowledge. The loss of two provinces and of two hundred millions of money is only too terrible an evidence of the general fact. But everything besides is still in question; the rulers of the country practised deception on a scale sufficiently large to be assured that "something would stick," and they, indeed, succeeded in so wonderfully weaving fiction round the slenderest thread of history as almost to baffle all future attempts to unravel the real from the imaginary. There was, it would seem, no defeat in the case; the disasters can all be ascribed to causes over which France as a nation had no control. For more than a twelvemonth France has been looking for a scapegoat—for the "coward," the "imbecile," the "traitor," who can alone be held answerable for the inopportuneness of the war and for its ruinous results. We have thus seen the Emperor Napoleon, Jules Favre, Trochu, and others, "lynched" by the opinion which should have judged them. Marshal Bazaine's turn has now come. The "heroic defender" of Metz is branded as its "base betrayer." The Commander of the Army of the Rhine, which could have "saved" France, is charged with having deliberately "sold" her. Marshal Bazaine is to be brought before a Court-Martial, and he is so far advanced in his suit that he has chosen his advocates; but, in the meanwhile, he pleads his own cause, and comes into Court with a volume on "The Army of the Rhine from August 12 to October 29," in which, if he cherishes little hope of convincing his contemporaries, he expresses full confidence of at least enlightening posterity.

Marshal Bazaine is impeached in his double capacity as a military man and as a politician. As a Commander-in-Chief, it is said, he did not withdraw from Metz when he could and should have done so; and he gave up that fortress when he could and should either have prolonged his resistance or broken though the enemy's ranks, if even with no better result than to save the honour of the French arms. All these shortcomings are attributed not so much to want of ability and determination on his part as to his disinclination to acknowledge the Revolution of the 4th of September, and a wish to use his Army and the help of the Germans to restore the Imperial Government.

The questions as to the military operations in and before Metz are, in our opinion, easily disposed of. A retreat from Metz had become necessary immediately after Woerth and Forbach, and six days were lost before Marshal Bazaine was appointed to the supreme command. On the 13th of August the Marshal and the Emperor were already agreed as to the necessity of a retreat. The only question was how it could be effected, and, indeed, whether it could be effected at all. Marshal Bazaine, unwilling to cross a river in the presence of the enemy, began his retreat by an attack, and that led to the affair of the 14th, in which the Marshal fully succeeded in disengaging himself from the enemy, in taking the bulk of his forces to the left bank of the Moselle, and preparing for the running fight which was to open his way to Verdun. The attempt to cut his way through the enemy was made on the 16th. The French fought like lions, and they had the advantage of numbers on their side. The battle of the 16th was proclaimed as a great French victory, but it was not complete. The ground was not clear before them, and they were so utterly exhausted that the morrow found them unable to follow up their real or fancied advantage. The contest was renewed on the 18th, but by that time the Germans had brought up such reinforcements as not only enabled them to hold their ground, but actually to press back Bazaine and to shut him up in Metz. We have not forgotten the assurance with which it was reported at the time, first, that Bazaine had, after his glorious exploit of the 16th, completely rid himself of the Prussians, and was already on his march to Verdun, having bivouacked for the night at Etain; then, that he was, at all events, perfectly free in his movements, and that if he remained at Metz it was only because he had excellent reasons for his delay—because he acted on a preconcerted plan, according to which the Prussians would soon be caught in a trap between his own army and that of MacMahon. But Bazaine proves now beyond dispute that a retreat on Verdun was from the first impracticable, and that the scheme which might have offered better chances of an escape by the road of Briey and Longuyon to Montmédy had to be abandoned in consequence of the advance of Prince Frederick Charles at the head of a large body of cavalry along the frontier-line of Luxemburg. It seems, indeed, very evident that the Germans had, before they appeared before Metz, laid their plans for a complete investment of the place, so that the Army of the Rhine was actually shut in before it made its first attempt to get out. There, of course, always remained the desperate resource of a fight against all odds; but, after the disastrous results of Borny, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, it became questionable whether Bazaine's soldiers could still be inspired with the hope of victory, and, consequently, whether they could be made to fight at all. In this matter, indeed, we believe that the French soldiers were as much at fault as their officers, and, although Marshal Bazaine should not too rashly quarrel with his tools, still he is perfectly justified in laying as large a part of the blame which is thrown upon him as should justly fall on the insubordination and "timidity" of the men he had under his orders. The Army of the Rhine was perfectly unbroken when it was first concentrated upon Metz and it contained the *élite* of the Imperial forces. The impetuous valour which it displayed in the three terrible days of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August was sufficient to prove that the honour of the French arms was safe in its hand. But French valour seldom bears up against continued reverses; and it would be rash to contradict Marshal Bazaine when he more than hints that the soldiers under him were, towards the close of the siege, too hopelessly demoralized to be available either for a prolonged resistance or for a desperate sortie.

It does not seem to us, upon a careful and impartial examination of the subject, that Bazaine's determination to capitulate was in any degree influenced by political considerations. Bazaine was a Marshal of the Empire; he was an Imperialist. He had received his command from the hands of his Sovereign, and he was not quite sure whether that Sovereign's defeat and captivity released him from allegiance. Of course he was the soldier of France, and France had established a new Government. But, looked at from the watch towers of besieged Metz, that Government could scarcely be said to be anywhere—not with the "dotards" shut up by the Prussians and bullied by the mob at the Hôtel de Ville—nor with the "raving maniac" at Tours or Bordeaux who was organizing a national defence, in which Bazaine, as a professional soldier, felt no confidence. Up to the convocation of the Bordeaux Assembly there was in France no Government *de jure*, and Bazaine was almost entirely cut off from communication with the Government *de facto*. The thought that pressed upon him as Commander of the only Army still left to France was to settle accounts with the Germans. He could not do it by hard fighting. He attempted to do it by negotiation. He would have purchased fredoom of action by the surrender of Metz, proclaimed the Empress Regent, and reconstituted the Government in the name of Napoleon IV. That such a scheme might appear treasonable in the eyes of Gambetta and the Paris mob we can easily understand; but in the eyes of impartial judges it was only blamable in so far as it was impracticable. Some of Bazaine's Generals satisfied him that his soldiers would not lend themselves to his views, and the negotiation fell through. But it remains to be proved whether the subsequent conduct of Bazaine as a military commander was at all prompted by vexation at the failure of his overtures as a politician. In every resolution he came to with respect to the surrender of Metz he had the consent either of the whole or, at least, of a very large majority of the General Officers in his Staff. The capitulation itself was negotiated by Changarnier "with tears in his eyes." We would certainly not describe the Marshal as a man of heroic temper; neither would we attribute to him extraordinary energy, ability, zeal, or devotion. It is enough to say that he was not above the average of the French General Officers of the period. But neither was he very greatly below it. No doubt, not a little of the final issue of the war depended on the resolutions which might so easily have been suggested to him. "Had he only broken through the Prussian lines and joined MacMahon after Rezonville and Gravelotte; or had he at least held out a fortnight longer so as to prevent Prince Frederick Charles from falling on the Army of the Loire after the splendid successes of D'Aurelle des Paladines"—Aye! could he only have done it! But it remains to be proved whether he left undone anything that he could possibly have done, and whether, in his omission of what might seem so obvious a course and so pressing a duty, he erred either from lack of capacity or from want of good will.

A CELEBRATED clergyman recently said that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people, than he ever expected to.

GUN-COTTON.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 3.)

The three days' experiments with gun-cotton which terminated on Thursday week have solved some doubts and raised others. The most important result obtained has been this: That gun-cotton stored in large quantities may, under certain circumstances, be exploded by simple ignition. It has hitherto been well known that if the gun-cotton were confined in very strong cases it might be exploded by the simple application of heat. It was also known that, whether confined or not, it could be exploded by detonation. But repeated experiments on a small scale appeared to establish the fact that if Abel's compressed gun-cotton were not confined at all—or only confined in ordinary boxes and placed in a light building, with plenty of air space—no explosion could be produced by simple ignition. The experiment of lighting a single disc of Abel's gun-cotton with a cigar-light, and watching it burn rapidly but harmlessly away, is one with which all those who are acquainted with this subject are familiar. Then, repeated experiments have been made of the same sort with a box full of the material. About a year ago an experiment on a still larger scale was made with a like result. On that occasion about eight boxes full of gun-cotton, over and around which were built a number of other boxes weighted with sand, were set fire to in the open and burnt without exploding. Finally there was the fact that a few years ago a magazine near Penryn containing about a ton of gun-cotton had burnt away without exploding. But the Stowmarket disaster pointed to the necessity of further experiments. Here was an instance of a large store of gun-cotton which by some means or another had become ignited, and which, although not confined in strong cases or in a strong building, had exploded with terribly destructive violence. Colonel Younghusband's Committee determined, in view of this unexpected result, to make some experiments on a very large scale as to the non-liability of unconfined gun-cotton to explosion by simple ignition. There were the large stores of Upnor gun-cotton (which had been made by Messrs. Prentice at Stowmarket), available for the purpose; and Pett Level, near Hastings—the scene of many former experiments—was selected for the purpose.

The experiments commenced on the Tuesday with the ignition of 6 cwt. of gun-cotton, packed in twenty-four Government boxes, and stowed away in a wooden shed. A small bonfire was made in the shed. After it had been burning about seven minutes the gun-cotton caught fire; there was a bright burst of flame in large volume, which blazed for about five or six seconds, and then there occurred a sharp, violent, well-defined detonation, which broke the windows of the coastguard cottages 200 yards away, and made a considerable crater in the shingle. This result was conclusive. It is no longer possible to maintain that gun-cotton cannot—even when unconfined—be exploded by simple ignition. It is clear that if the conditions of storage are such—whether as regards the quantity of gun-cotton present, or the nature of the boxes and of the building—that the heat generated by an adjacent conflagration or by the burning of a few boxes can raise any portion of the gun-cotton to explosion point before it can catch fire, an explosion of a violent character must ensue. This experiment was repeated in a brick building, and the result was the same, except that, owing to the greater confinement, the violence of the explosion was intensified, and bricks were thrown to a distance of about 600 yards.

The interest which attached to the succeeding experiments disappeared to a great extent in view of these results; but it was unexpectedly revived by an incident which occurred on the following day. It has been more than once urged by Mr. Eustace Prentice and others that the Government boxes were too strong: that is to say, that they offered sufficient resistance to the inflamed gun-cotton to favour an explosion. It was therefore decided to repeat the foregoing experiment with the same quantity of gun-cotton packed in more lightly made boxes. Accordingly, 6 cwt. of gun-cotton was transferred to twenty-four boxes of this character, placed in a wooden shed, and set fire to. The result, after the Tuesday's experience, was not a little surprising. The fire burnt or smouldered in the building for about thirty-six minutes. Then the gun-cotton caught, and burned fiercely, but the expected explosion did not occur. And when apparently the whole of the gun-cotton had been consumed, and black smoke had begun to issue in dense volumes, there was a bursting into flame of a portion of the gun-cotton which had evidently not become ignited in the first instance, but which had been exposed for over three minutes to the intense flame from the burning cotton. This second portion burnt like the first harmlessly away—there was no explosion whatever, and the shed gradually burned itself out. It was considered so remarkable that the slight difference in the strength of the boxes should make so great a difference in the results—should make the difference between a fire and a dangerous explosion—that it was determined to repeat the experiment on the Thursday. The gun-cotton on this occasion caught in three lots instead of in two, and yet burnt away without explosion.

Trial was also made of a store of 6 cwt. of gun-cotton which had been damped. The discs had been subjected to immersion in water for a minute and a half, and contained about 20 per cent. of moisture—the moisture, however, not being even distributed through the discs, the centres of which were hardly damp at all. The gun-cotton in this case was in the strong Government boxes. The result proved that gun-cotton containing this amount of moisture—even if imperfectly distributed—is not liable to explosion by ignition. The large bonfire in the building gradually warmed up the cotton, dried portions of it which successively became inflamed, until in about eighteen miutes the cotton began to burn pretty freely and continued burning with a good deal of smoke and a dull red flame until every particle of it was consumed. But there was no explosion.

The practical question is, What do these experiments teach? They appear to us to teach this: First, that damp gun-cotton is safe against the possibility of explosion, and as its qualities are not affected by being damped, and as it can be very easily and safely dried, it is probable that this mode of keeping it may be advantageously adopted in some large stores. At all events, the fact will have a sensible bearing upon the transport of gun-cotton, especially in large quantities, by sea or land. Secondly, that dry gun-cotton must be treated as *liable* to be exploded by simple ignition. This broad principle must unquestionably be accepted, for it never would do in practice to depend upon a slight, almost inappreciable difference in the strength of the box to afford immunity against explosion; and it is very far from established that a larger store of gun-cotton packed in the weak boxes might not explode. It appears to be entirely a question of the accumulation of heat. The more the conditions are favourable to that, the greater is the certainty of an explosion. Lastly, there is this further conclusion to be drawn from these experiments—that gun-cotton at its worst is safer than gunpowder at its best. That is to say, while in the case of a fire breaking out in a gunpowder magazine an explosion would immediately and certainly occur, in a gun-cotton magazine the fire must attain considerable intensity before an explosion could occur, giving opportunities of escape.

On the Thursday some experiments were also carried out by the Royal Engineer Committee to compare the effects of gun-cotton and gunpowder in the destruction of masonry. For this purpose two of those long-suffering Martello towers, which were born only to make a few contractors' fortunes and then to be blown up, were prepared for demolition. In one was placed 800lb. of gunpowder, in barrels; in the other 200lb. of Abel's compressed gun-cotton, unpacked. Both were fired by detonation. The effect was very good in each case. The towers, of which the walls are 13 feet thick to seaward, and 8 feet to land, were completely destroyed, and in their places remained only monster masses of masonry piled in rugged confusion one over the other. But while both the towers were destroyed, it was clear that the gun-cotton had done its work more effectively and easily than the gunpowder. It had broken up the tower into smaller pieces, and the resulting concussive effect was greater. It appeared to be generally considered that while the gunpowder could hardly have been safely reduced in quantity, 150lb. of gun-cotton, instead of 200lb., would have certainly done the work. In other words, it appeared that gun-cotton is for such purposes more than equal to four times its weight of gunpowder, and probably to about five times. It may be worth while to state that this gun-cotton has all been in a wet state since the Stowmarket explosion, and was only dried for this experiment in an improvised drying-room on the beach.

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